

Description of Trees and Shrubs For 2014

Evergreens

White Pine: The king of the eastern forest. Specimens over 150' in height can be found, although most range from 50-80' with a 20-40' spread. Historically used for shipmasts. Fast growing. Use in windbreaks and in mixed plantations. Deer browse can be a serious problem on young trees.

Colorado Blue Spruce: Considered one of the favorite landscape and windbreak trees. Color may vary from green to hues of blue. Very stiff and formal in outline. Slow growing species becomes 30-50' tall after 30-50 years with a 10-20' spread.

White Spruce: Grows 50-60' tall; 1-3' per year. Use in windbreaks and mixed planting. Attractive ornamental and a popular Christmas tree.

White Cedar: Also known as American Arborvitae. Individual trees will grow together and maintain a living barrier to the ground. For a one-row windbreak, 20-30' in height, White Cedar is an excellent choice.

Fraser Fir: Often referred to as the Cadillac of Christmas trees. This tree not only has an excellent fragrance, but exceptional needle retention as well. Likes cool, moist, well drained soils, full to partial sun. Will not do well in heavy, wet clay soil.

Norway Spruce: This European spruce has been popular for windbreaks since pioneer days. Fastest growing species becomes 40-60' in height with 25-30' spread. Does well on a variety of sites. Mix in hardwood plantings.

Scotch Pine: Medium-sized tree growing 30-50' in height with a spread of 30-40'; can grow 80-90' high. Used for Christmas trees more than any other species; also as a component in hardwood plantings. Has not been grown for lumber in this country. Will grow on very poor ground. Fast grower.

Balsam Fir: Can tolerate some wetness. Popular as a Christmas Tree. Excellent fragrance with good needle retention. Prefers well drained, acidic, moist soil.

Hardwood Trees

Black Walnut: Medium to large-sized tree growing 60-80' tall and 2-3' in diameter. Most site sensitive of the hardwood species. Prefers deep, fertile, well-drained soils, but does well on upland sites with adequate moisture. Fast growing. Most valuable of the timber species.

Red Oak: Medium to large-sized tree growing 70-90' tall and 2-4' in diameter. Grows best on moist sites with black oak and walnut. One of the fastest growing oaks. Wood is most desirable of all red oaks and supplies the majority of all red oak lumber.

White Oak: Large tree reaching 80-100' tall and 2-3' in diameter. Grows well on dry uplands and hillsides. Slow growing. Wood is historically the most valued of all the oaks. Used for ship decks, furniture, barrel staves, fence posts, farm & home construction and many other uses.

Swamp White Oak: Medium - sized tree reaching 50 – 70 feet tall and 2 – 3 feet in diameter. Tolerates high moisture, though not long periods of standing water. One of the fastest growing species in the white oak family.

Butternut: Also known as white walnut. Medium sized native tree with stiff upright branches. The name refers to mature nut kernels which are sweet and oily, like butter.

Northern Pecan: Medium sized tree growing 60-80' tall and 1-2' in diameter. Moderate growth rate. Does well in moist bottomlands and hillsides with walnut and red oak. Nuts are smaller than commercial varieties, but many people consider them sweeter.

Red Maple: Should not be confused with cultivars of Norway Maple whose reddish leaf color persist throughout the summer. Red Maple leaves are glossy green turning to shades of yellow to red. Fast grower. 50' to 70' tall.

Wildlife Shrubs

Red Osier Dogwood: Grows 7-9' high with dark red branches. Flowers are white, fruit is white. Hardy everywhere. Grows well in wet or moist soil and can be found bordering wetlands. Good for food and cover for wildlife.

Serviceberry: Shrub species growing to 10', white flowers in spring, edible berries are bluish purple when ripe

Nanking Cherry: Medium – sized shrub 9-10 feet tall spreading 6-10 feet in width. Fruit is edible and often used to make jam and jelly.

Hazelnut: Also known as American Filbert. Medium-sized shrub growing 8-10' tall and spreading 6-8'. Adaptable to a wide variety of sites, but does best in well drained loamy soil. Great wildlife species. Edible nut.

Tree Gel: Is a powdered substance when mixed with water forms a consistency of gravy. Dipping the tree roots in the gel helps prevent bare root tree loss due to dry roots and the stress of transplanting. Also improves survival and growth of tree seedlings after planting. The gel breaks down into fertilizer instead of soil-damaging salts.